Adverse Childhood Experiences

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25

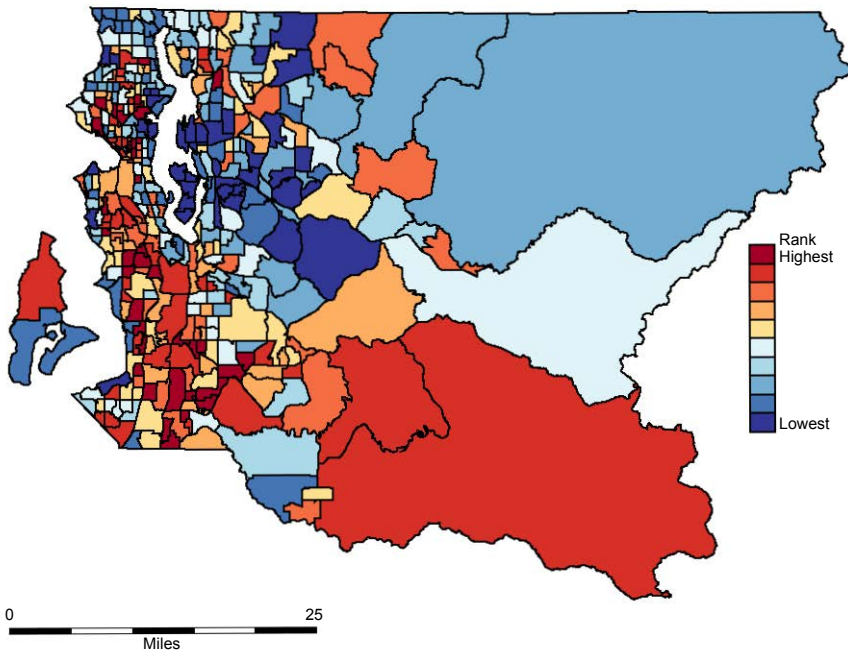Miles

Source: BRFSS, for adults age 18+

Title: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Definition: Adults who reported experiencing 4 or more of the following during their childhood: sexual abuse, verbal abuse, physical abuse, witness domestic violence, parents separated/divorced; substance abusing household member, household member in prison, or mentally ill household member.

Relevance: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) harm social, cognitive, and emotional functioning. Frequent or prolonged exposure to such experiences can damage the developing brain through stress. The Washington State Family Policy Council states that "the cumulative stresses of ACEs are the most powerful determinant of the public's health and the strongest common driver of mental, physical and behavioral health costs."

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest percent of adults who reported 4 or more ACEs. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2009-2011 averages.

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Disclaimer: Census tract information is based on smoothed rates obtained using a mixed effect logistic regression model, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Communities Count for a more thorough analysis of ACEs.
http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=frequency-of-aces

Current Smoker

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25

Miles
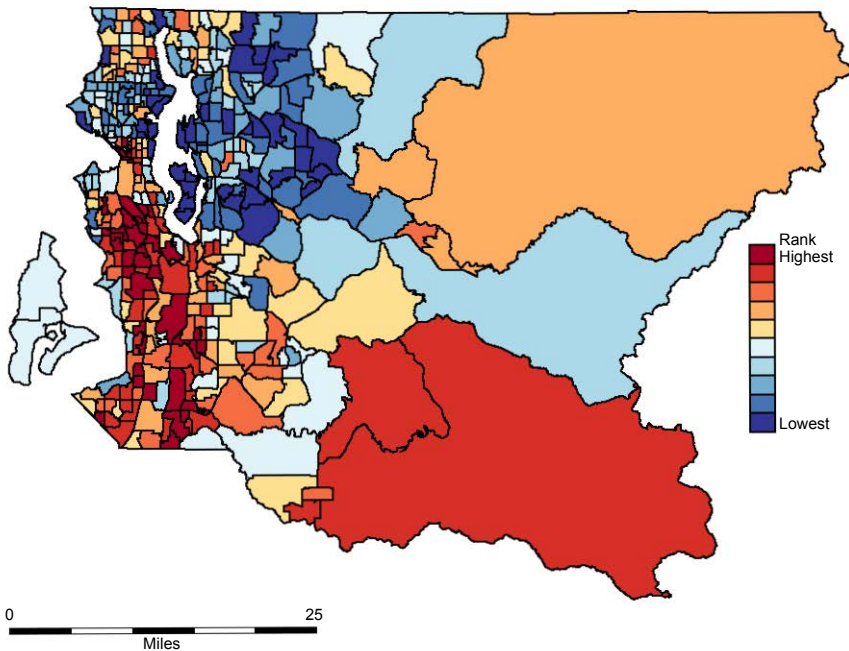
Title: Current Smoker

Definition: Percent of adults (18+) who smoke

Relevance: Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. It is a major risk factor for heart disease, respiratory disease, and cancer. Exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk for heart disease and lung cancer among nonsmokers.

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest rates of current smoking among adults. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2005-2012 average

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Disclaimer: Census tract information is based on smoothed rates obtained using a mixed effect logistic regression model, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Public Health-Seattle & King County's Community Health Indicator webpage for more information.

Diabetes Prevalence

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25
Miles
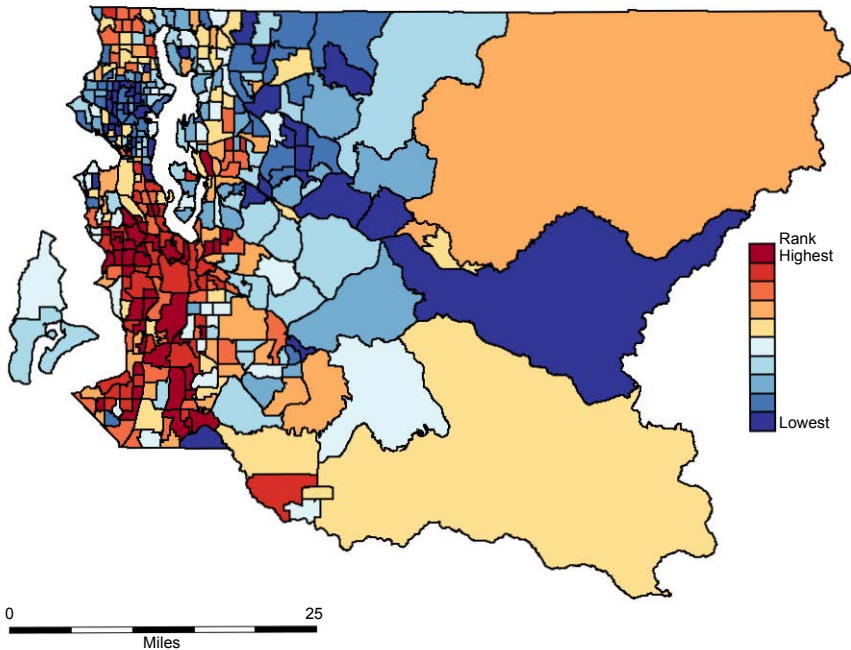
Source: BRFSS, for adults age 18+

Title: Diabetes Prevalence

Definition: Adults who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor.

Relevance: Diabetes is characterized by having high blood glucose (blood sugar). When a person has diabetes, the body either does not produce enough insulin or is unable to use its own insulin effectively. When diabetes is uncontrolled, it can lead to kidney failure, blindness, lower extremity amputation, and even death. Diabetes is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke.
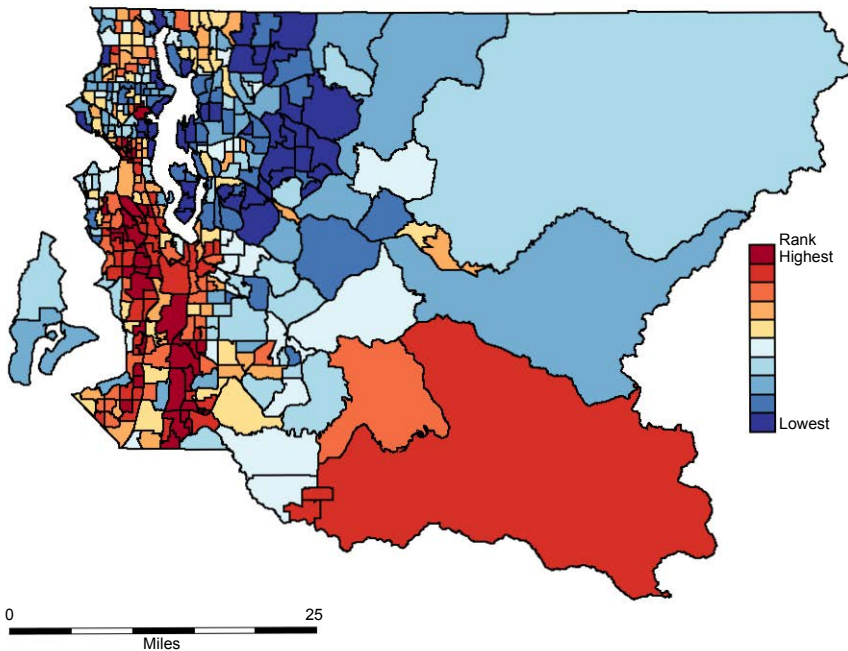
Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest rates of diabetes. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2005-2012 average

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Disclaimer: Census tract information is based on smoothed rates obtained using a mixed effect logistic regression model, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Public Health-Seattle & King County's Community Health Indicator webpage for more information about diabetes. http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/data/indicators/HealthOutcomesDiabetesPrevalence.aspx

Frequent Mental Distress

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25

Miles

Source: BRFSS, for adults age 18+

Title: Frequent Mental Distress (FMD)

Definition: Adults who experienced stress, depression, and emotional problems for 14 or more days in the last month.

Relevance: Frequent Mental Distress is associated with decreased consumption of five fruits or vegetables a day, lack of physical activity, sleep insufficiency, and continuing to smoke cigarettes. Mental illness is a leading cause of disability and premature mortality, and accounts for over 15% of the burden of all diseases in the U.S.
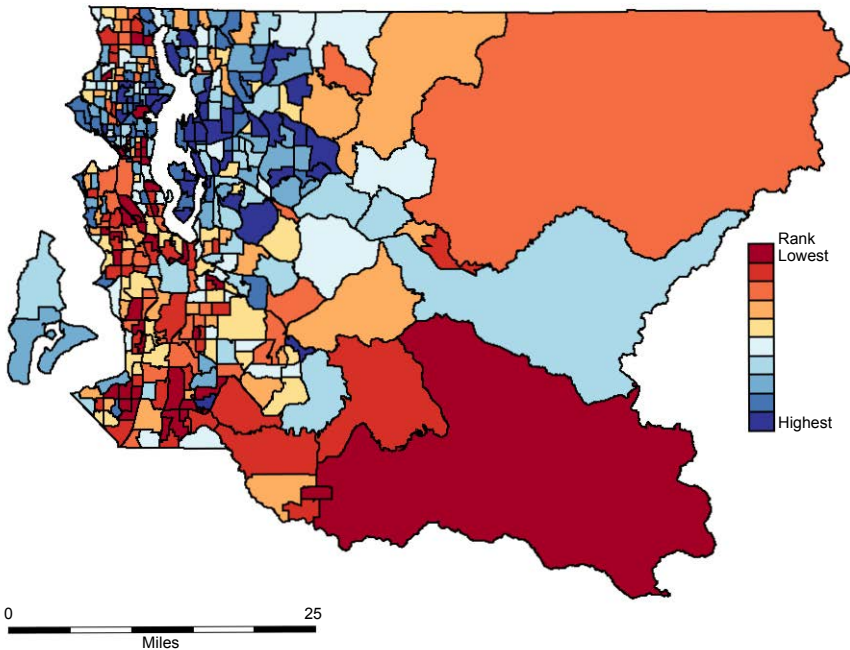
Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest rates of Frequent Mental Distress. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2005-2012 average

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Disclaimer: Census tract information is based on smoothed rates obtained using a mixed effect logistic regression model, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Public Health-Seattle & King County's Community Health Indicator webpage for more information about Frequent Mental Distress: http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/data/indicators/HealthOutcomesMentalDistress.aspx

Life Expectancy at Birth

Rank
Lowest

Highest

0   25
Miles

Source: vital statistics

Title: Life Expectancy at Birth

Definition: The number of years a newborn is expected to live

Relevance: Life expectancy is a gauge of overall community health.

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from lowest to highest rates of life expectancy at birth. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the lowest life expectancy rate at birth; dark blues show tracts with highest rate.

Data Year: 2007-2011 average

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health Death Certificates

Disclaimer: Census tract information is used for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Public Health-Seattle & King County's Community Health Indicator webpage for more information about life expectancy.
http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/data/~/media/health/publichealth/documents/indicators/HealthOutcomesLifeExpBirth.ashx

Obesity

Rank
Highest

Lowest

| 0 | | 25 |

Miles

Source: BRFSS, for adults age 18+

Title: Obesity

Definition: Body mass index (BMI) greater than 30 among adults

Relevance: Obesity is the second leading cause of preventable death. It also increases the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertension, diabetes, gallbladder disease, osteoarthritis, sleep apnea, respiratory problems; and endometrial, breast, prostate, and colon cancers.

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest rates of adult obesity. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2005-2012 average
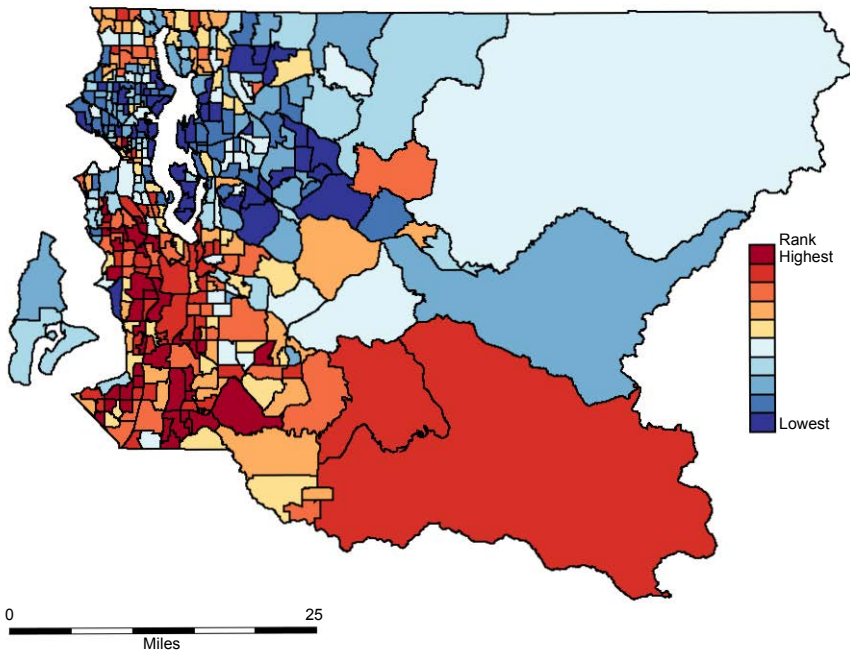
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Disclaimer: Census tract information is based on smoothed rates obtained using a mixed effect logistic regression model, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Public Health-Seattle & King County's Community Health Indicator webpage for more information.

Preventable Hospitalization

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25

Miles
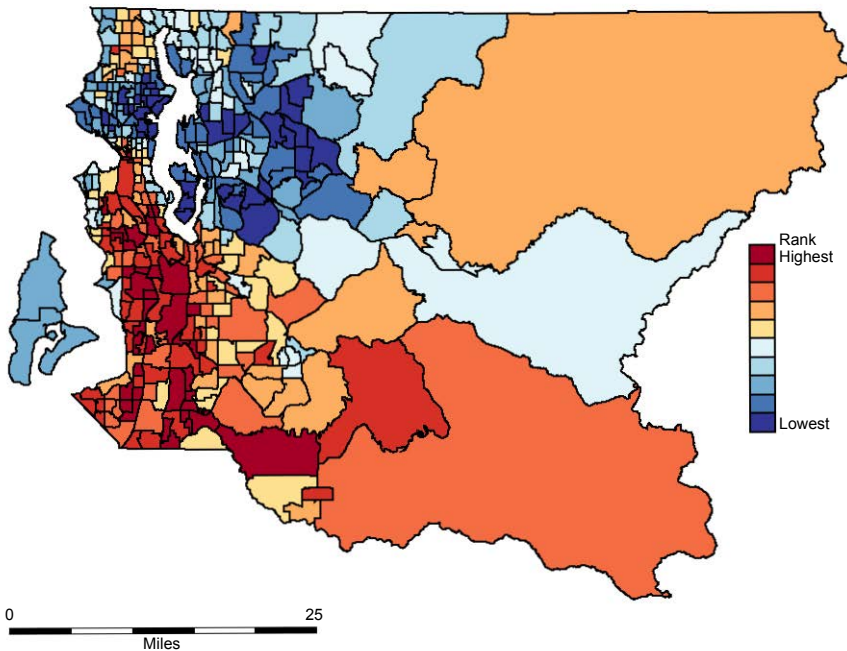
Source: CHARS, estimated based on ZIP code level data

Title: Preventable Hospitalization

Definition: Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI) Overall Composite. The PQI composite is based on the number of hospital admissions for: diabetes with short-term or long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, heart failure, angina without a cardiac procedure, dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, or urinary tract infection. The PQI was developed by the Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research (AHRQ).

Relevance: PQI conditions are ones where good outpatient care could potentially prevent the need for hospitalization, or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease. The PQIs are measured as rates of admission to the hospital for these conditions in adults 18 and older.

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest rates of preventable hospitalizations. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Estimation Method: the PQI composite rates are estimated using a multivariate regression model combining ZIP code level hospitalization rate and census tract level demographics from the American Community Survey (ACS). ZIPs are assigned to tract using the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) correspondence file.

Data Year: 2007-2011 average

Data Source: Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS); WA State Department of Health; and the American Community Survey (ACS), Census Bureau.

Disclaimer: Census tract information is based on smoothed rates obtained using a mixed effect logistic regression model, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/PQI/V45/TechSpecs/PQI%2090%20Prevention%20Quality%20Overall%20Composite.pdf for more information about the measure.

Poor Housing Conditions

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25
Miles
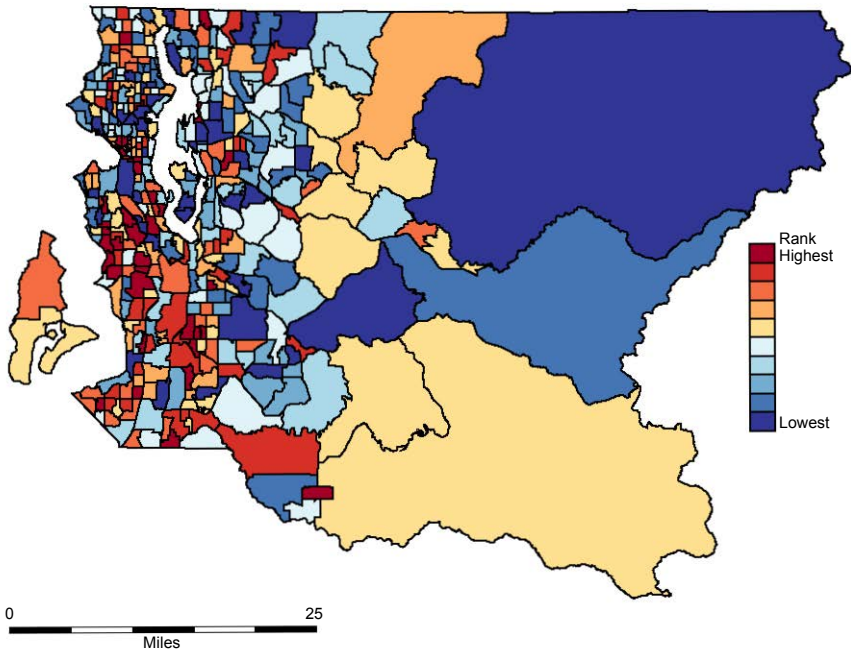
Title: Poor Housing Conditions

Definition: Households with two or more of the following housing conditions: housing costs > 30% of income; more than 1 person per room in the house; no working kitchen; no working bathroom.

Relevance: Housing quality and health outcomes in the United States are intimately linked. Substandard housing is associated with injury, respiratory infections, lead poisoning and asthma. Housing conditions may also reflect neighborhood conditions.

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest rates of households having more than 1 poor housing condition. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates of poor housing conditions; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2007-2011 average.

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS), Census Bureau

Disclaimer: Census tract information is used for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact. Please see Communities Count webpage for more detailed analyses of housing affordability. http://www.communitiescount.org/index.php?page=housing

Percent Below 200% Poverty

Rank
Highest

Lowest

0   25

Miles

Source: American Community Survey
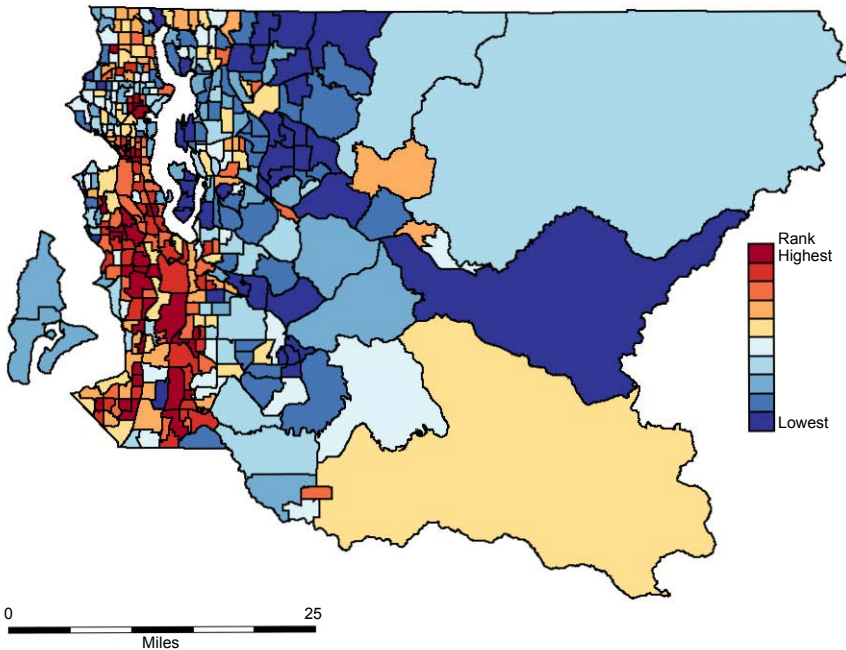
Title: Percent below 200% Poverty

Definition: The percent of households who make less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Relevance: The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a guideline for determining eligibility for various federal, state, and local social service programs. For 2013, 200% of the FPL is an income below $22,980 for an individual or $47,100 for a family of 4. Poverty impacts mental and physical health.

Rank: To identify geographic areas of need, census tracts were rank-ordered from highest to lowest percent of population with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. The tracts were then divided into 10 groups. Dark reds show tracts with the highest rates; dark blues show tracts with lowest rates.

Data Year: 2007-2011 average

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS), Census Bureau

Disclaimer: Census tract information is calculated using ACS counts, for purposes of identifying communities where investments of resources and time can have a big impact.

King County Affordable Housing
Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

CDBG Housing Activities

HUD Multifamily Properties

LIHTC Properties

Public Housing Developments
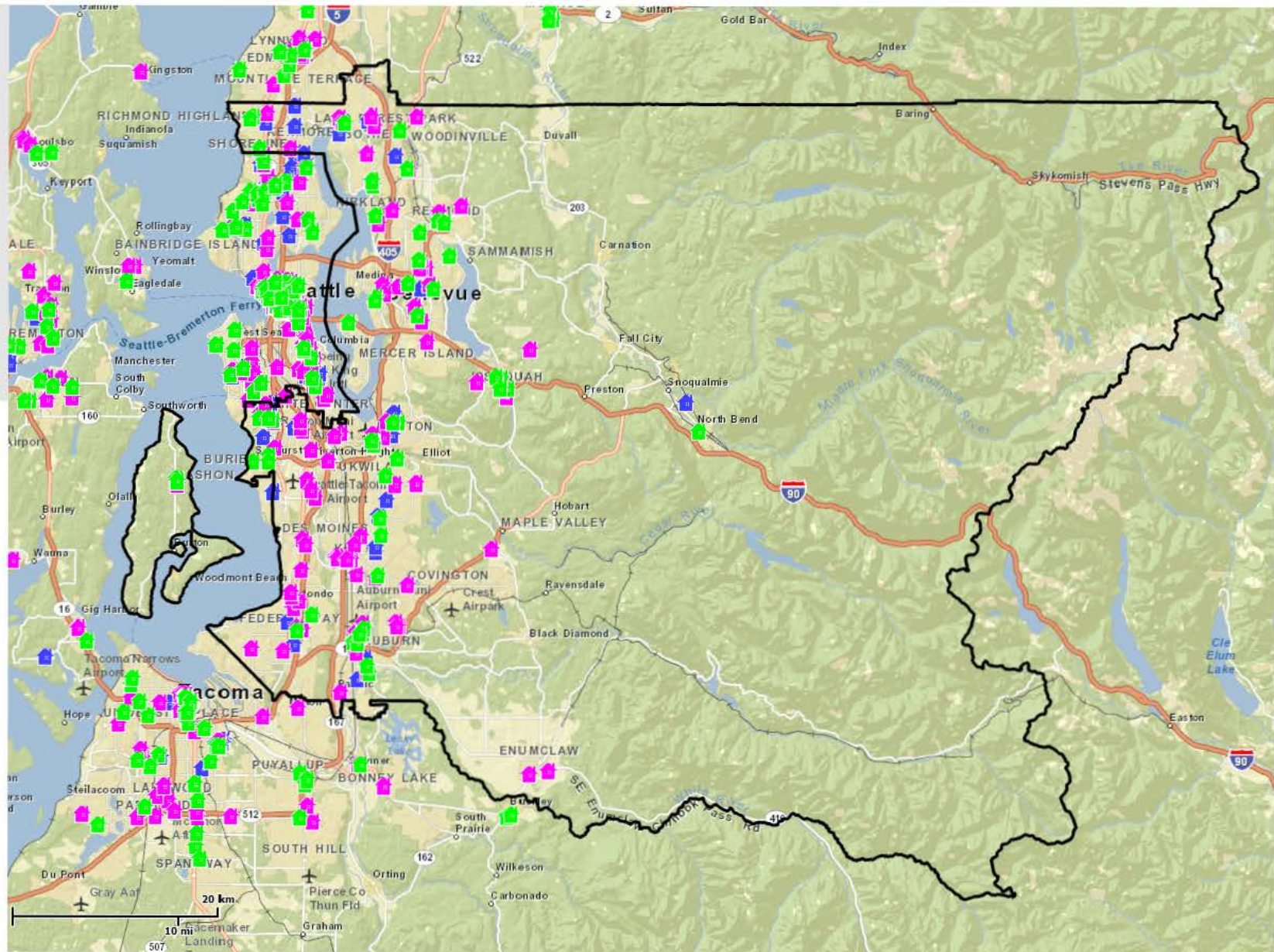
Title: King County Affordable Housing, Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Definition: CDBG is the Community Development Block Grant area. LIHTC are residences with Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

Relevance: Shows the locations of housing options for low-income households, including Housing and Urban Development (HUD) multi-family properties, LIHTC properties (LIHTC is a federal subsidy for financing construction and rehabilitation of low-income affordable rental housing), and public housing developments.

Data Year: 2013

Data Source: Housing and Urban Development (HUD) website

King County CD Provider Network with CSOs

- ● Youth Outpatient Treatment
- ● Adult Outpatient Treatment
- ● Youth and Adult Outpatient Treatment
- ■ Opioid Treatment Program
- ● Community Service Offices (CSOs)
- ▢ Incorporated Areas
- ▢ Other Counties
- ▢ Water

N

0   1   2   3   4
⊢━━┿━━┿━━┿━━┥ Miles

January 8, 2009

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King County

//GISNAS1/projects/kcgis/client_services/DCHS/09001_dchs/projects/cd_treatment_map2_update.mxd
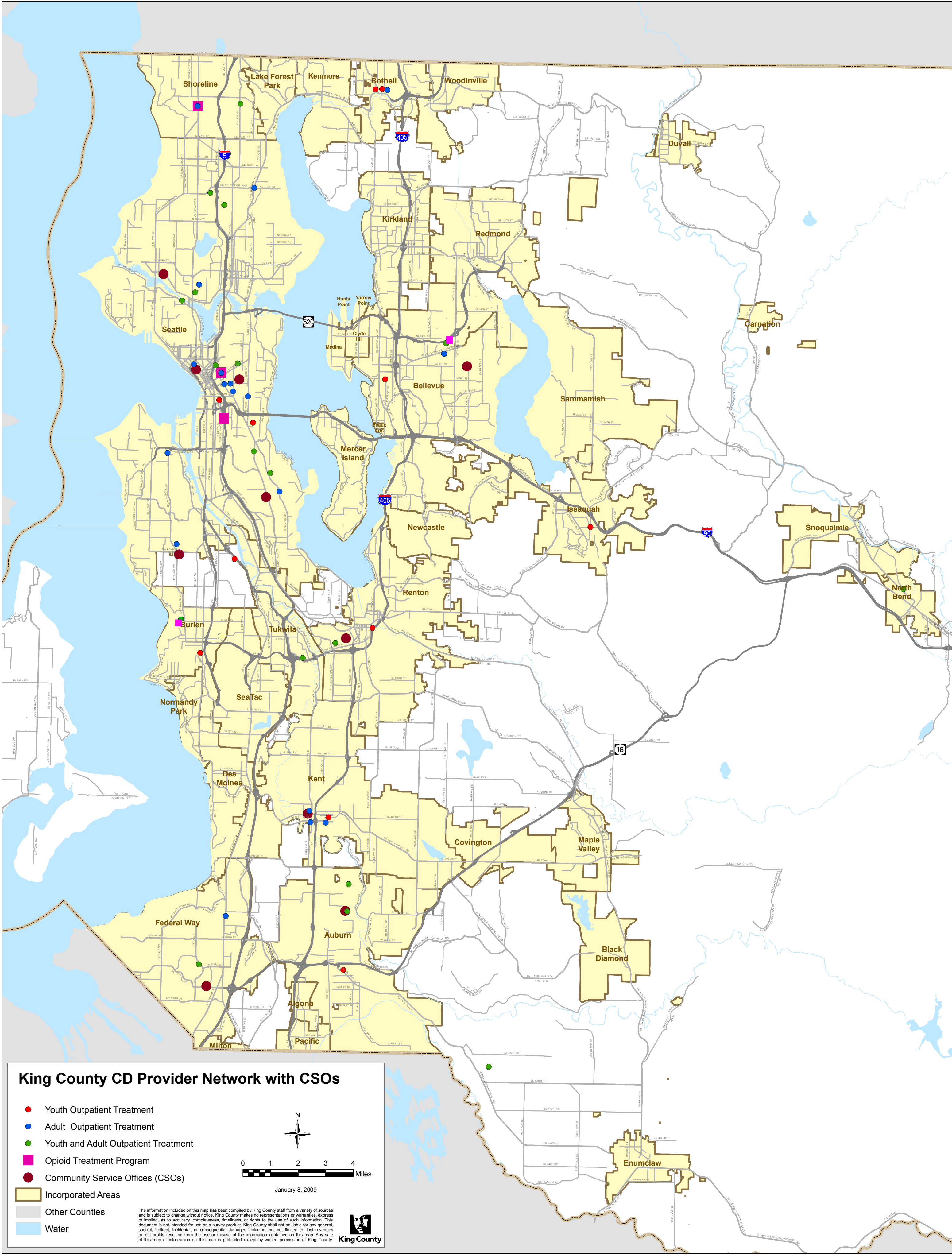
Title: King County CD Provider Network with CSOs

Definition: Chemical Dependency (CD) provider network, including youth, adult, opioid and community service offices, by incorporated cities.

Relevance: Shows the locations of outpatient chemical dependency treatment options by type.

Data Year: 2013

Data Source: King County Department of Community and Human Services

King County Population Density and Medicaid Recipients by Zip Code with Mental Health Outpatient Providers
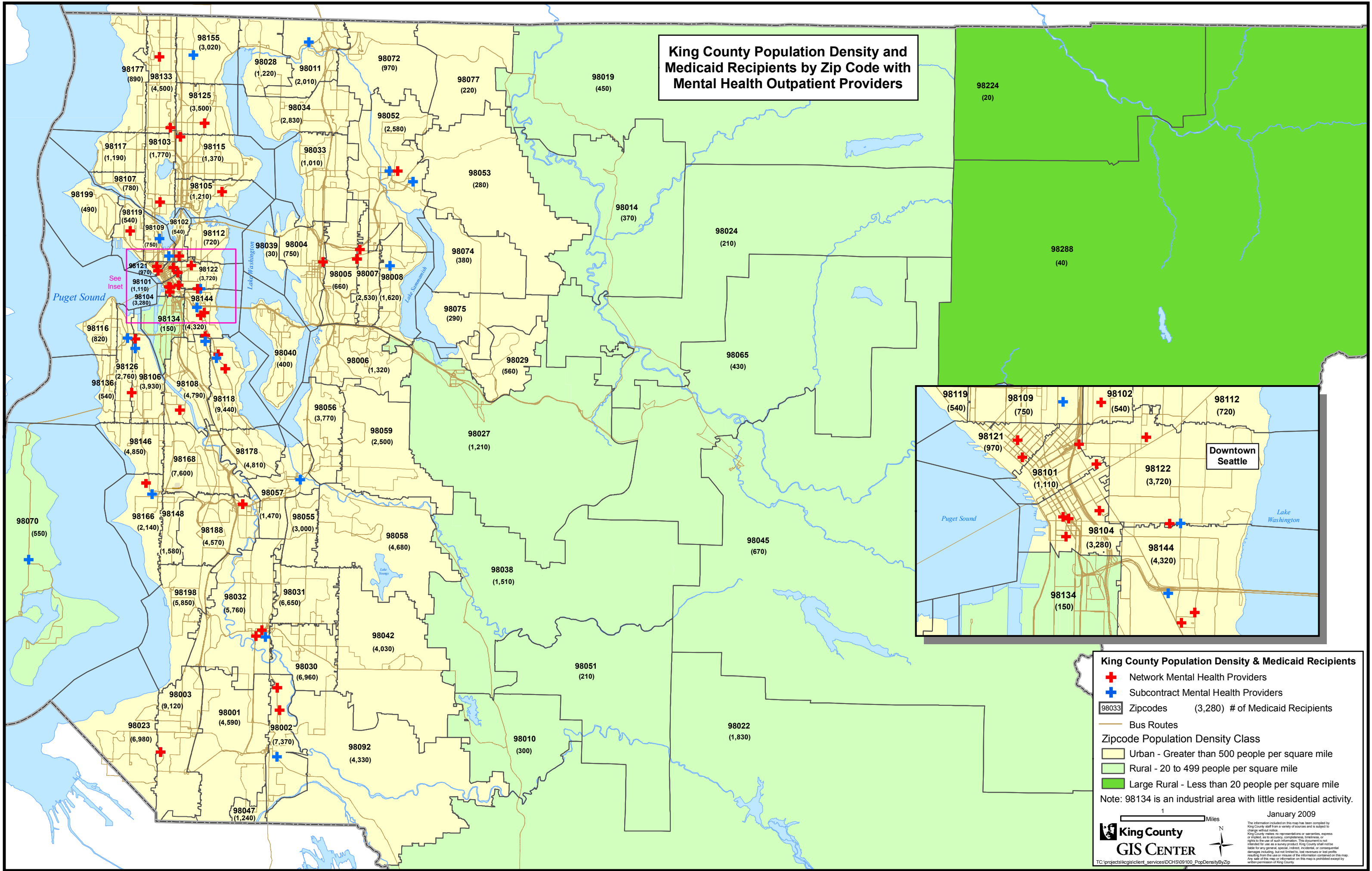
Downtown Seattle

King County Population Density & Medicaid Recipients

✚ Network Mental Health Providers (red)

✚ Subcontract Mental Health Providers (blue)

98033 Zipcodes   (3,280) # of Medicaid Recipients

Bus Routes

Zipcode Population Density Class

Urban - Greater than 500 people per square mile

Rural - 20 to 499 people per square mile

Large Rural - Less than 20 people per square mile

Note: 98134 is an industrial area with little residential activity.

January 2009

King County GIS Center

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TC:\projects\kcgis\client_services\DCHS\09100_PopDensityByZip

Title: King County Population Density and Medicaid Recipients by Zip Code with Mental Health Outpatient Providers

Definition: Population density is defined as "urban" where there are more than 500 people per square mile, "rural", with 20 to 400 people per square mile and "large rural – with fewer than 20 people per square mile. ZIP code number is listed and the number in parens is the count of Medicaid recipients per ZIP code, in 2008. Brown lines indicate bus routes.

Relevance: Looking at the distribution of providers by population density shows an expected concentration in areas where there are larger numbers of people. The bus lines provides a rough idea of whether recipients with no or limited car access could have access to mental health outpatient providers. Looking at the count of patients by ZIP also gives an

Data Year: 2008

Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (Medicaid counts), King County Department of Community and Human Services (mental health providers)

Community Clinics, Public Health Clinics and Hospitals with City Boundaries King County, WA
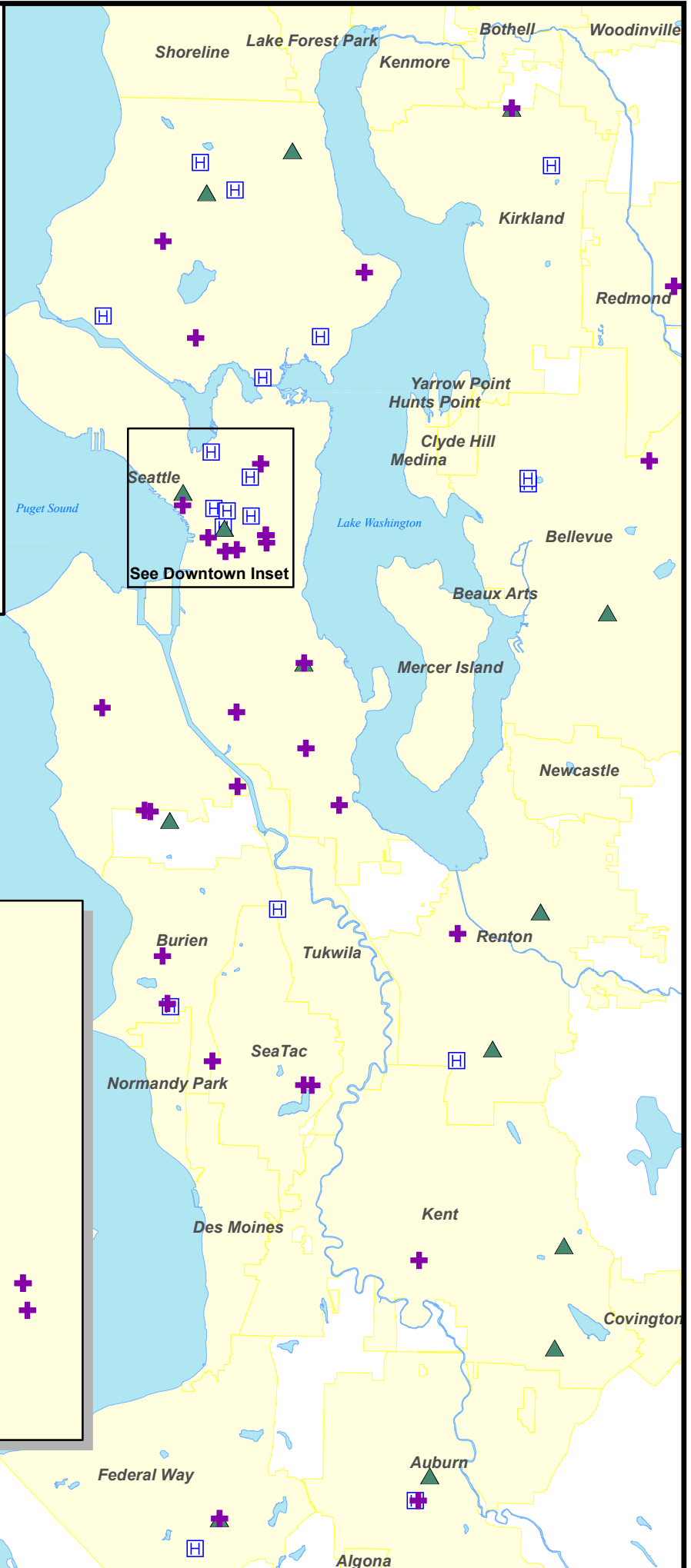
Legend

✚ Community Health Clinics

▲ Public Health Centers

Ⓗ Hospitals

Incorporated Areas

Date: 12/2/2013

0 1 2 Miles

N

Puget Sound

Lake Washington

Lake Union

Downtown Seattle

Elliot Bay

Seattle

See Downtown Inset

Shoreline

Lake Forest Park

Bothell

Woodinville

Kenmore

Kirkland

Redmond

Yarrow Point
Hunts Point

Clyde Hill
Medina

Bellevue

Beaux Arts

Mercer Island

Newcastle

Burien

Tukwila

Renton

SeaTac

Normandy Park

Des Moines

Kent

Covington

Federal Way

Auburn

Algona

Title: Community Clinics, Public Health Clinics and Hospitals with City Boundaries, King County, WA

Definition: Location of community clinics, public health clinics, and acute care hospitals in King County

Relevance: To show the safety net for the uninsured and under-insured

Data Year: 2013

Data Source: Public Health, Seattle & King County